BATLY, Per Month. WREELY, Por Year .. THE SUN, New York City.

Advertising Rates.

Dates are Saspay, 40 cents a line, ordinary adverti-ing: large type, 60 cents; and preferred positions, 80 cents to 58.50, secording to elassification. Wannay, 50 cents a line; no entra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 70 cents to 68.

The regular circulation of THE BUR for the week ending July 12, 1884, was:

Potal for the week......

### A New Story by Henry James. We shall commence on Sunday next the pub-

on of "Georgina's Reasons," a new and most intersoting story by Mr. Henry James. It will also appear at the same time in the Philadelphia Times, the Cinc trer, the Chicago Tribune, the St. Louis Globe-De eral, the San Francisco Chronicie, the Times Democrat of New Orleans, the Morning News of Savannah, and the ingfield Republican. It will be divided into three parts, and will occupy three Sundays in publication.

### Integrity as a Factor in Politics.

The nomination of Mr. CLEVELAND by the Democrats is, more than anything else, protest against the assumption involved in the nomination of Mr. BLAINE by the Republicans that it does not make any difference whether a man is hongst or not, so long as he possesses the other qualities of a great political leader.

The one conspicuous defect in Mr. BLAINE'S career has been his indifference to official integrity. The one prominent feature of Governor CLEVELAND'S administration has been the confidence which he has in-spired in his rectitude of purpose and onesty of action as a public officer. In training, in experience, in knowledge of affairs, it cannot truthfully be said that he is Mr. BLAINE'S equal. He had a vast deal to learn when he became Governor, and the field of necessary knowledge which the White House opens to view is much more expansive and exacting. But he is strong where his antagonist is weak. His honesty

This is the point of comparison to which the Democrats will do well to turn the drift of popular discussion.

### A Strong Nomination.

The nomination of Mr. HENDRICKS for Vice-President adds strength to the Democratic ticket. It seemed at one time that he might be made the head of that ticket. The mere mention of his name in the vote of the Illinois delegation caused a great explosion of feeling in the Convention, laboring, as it was, under the intense excitement of expectation, and not unconscious of a certain element of weakness in the choice which it was evident would soon be made unless a sudden wind of enthusiasm should sweep away all calculation and arrangement.

Then for a few moments there was a great demonstration. The mention of the name of Mr. HENDRICKS inevitably carried men's minds back to the Convention of 1876. The members of the Convention could not but recall, in the presence of one of the leaders of the Democracy whom an unforgetable crime cheated of the fruits of victory, the greater leader whose majestic and pathetic withdrawal from public life had left his party sorrowful and full of doubt.

The discipline and superior organization of the CLEVELAND forces soon got the better of his opponents. But the great power of "the old ticket," the wish to honor the second name on it now that it was impossible that the first should be more to Democrats than a splendid and inspiring memory, led the opinion of the Convention toward Mr. HENDRICKS in spite of his frequently expressed reluctance to take the second place. In experience in public affairs and in the confidence of his party he could not but feel that he was at least equal to the Governor of New York

It is to the credit of the natriotism of Mr. HENDRICKS that he was willing to lay aside his natural objections from a point of mere personal dignity and consideration, and to give the party the benefit of his name.

# New Schools.

The State Legislature at its last session authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of two millions of dollars for the purchase of sites and the crection of new school house in this city. This sum was appropriated although the Board of Apportionment had allowed three-quarters of a million for the same purpose during the fiscal year.

Now the Board of Education calls on the Comptroller for one-half of the two millions allowed by the Legislature, and will proceed to put up some of the new buildings which have been required for so many years, and the demand for which is steadily and rapidly increasing. The Commissioners can no longer complain that they lack money enough for the purpose, and there is no question as to what are the districts in which the new

school houses are most needed. It seems that three of the new buildings are to be erected in the Twelfth ward, one in the Nincteenth ward, one in the Twenty-second, and one in the Twenty-third. The school ecommodations in the neighborhood of Spuvten Duyvil will also be increased, and eisewhere buildings will be repaired, extended, or reconstructed. The great unsupplied demand is in the upper part of the city, to which population has been tending at so rapid a rate, especially since the opening of the elevated railroads.

But even when these new school houses are ready, and even after the whole sum appropriated for building has been expended by the Board of Education, it is not likely that much more than the existing demand for school room will be supplied. New York has been growing at an exceptionally rapid rate during the last three years, and when the present business depression is succeeded by the brighter times which are manifestly close at hand that progress is likely to be accelerated. The portion of the city which will most feel the increase of population will also be that where the new schools are to be placed. Already the lower wards are crowded to a dangerous extent. The density of population in some of the districts is greater even than that of the most thickly inhabited quarters of London, and the people must swarm to the northward if they are to live

on this island. This means that the two millions appropriated by the last Legislature for new schools is only the beginning of the draft on the people for the purpose of supplying the school accommodations required by the children of the city. The additional buildings will scarcely be ready for occupancy before more are called for. The census gave us a population of about twelve hundred thousand in 1880. The census for the City

Control of the Contro

ry of the present year indicates a ion of a million and a half, and in ten years more we shall have at least two millions; and portions of the town now containing a comparatively scattered popula-tion will then be densely peopled, like the wards below Twenty-third street, which at present have the most inhabitants to the

The work of building more school houses must therefore go on continuously, both because of the increase of numbers and the enlargement of the densely inhabited area. A new city has sprung up, with Central Park at its heart, and it is destined to rapidly attain gigantic proportions. A few new school houses will not satisfy its wants; it must have many; for the region is remote from the districts where schools are now most frequent, and the children need not only sufficient school accommodations, but also enough of them close at hand.

We must, accordingly, look for constantly increasing demands for money for school purposes. Four millions a year will not long suffice, and the two millions of extra ppropriations allowed by the Legislature

will be supplemented by other millions. And what is the lesson of all this? It is that the burden of the expense of public edueation will before long become unendurable unless our school system is reformed. The reform which is needed, and which circumstances will enforce, will both bring about conomy and increase the efficiency of the public school system, for it will confine the educational work to the simple and thorough elementary instruction for which the great demand is, and to meet which the free chools were solely established.

### The Perpetual Census.

Though more than five years have passed since the passage of the act of March 8, 1879, the census of 1880 is still incomplete. Provision has just been made in the Sundry Civil act for continuing the Census Office until January next.

The law providing for the tenth census was based on the assumption that \$3,000,000 would meet the cost of the work, including the printing. The act itself provides:

"The sum of \$3,000,000 is hereby fixed and limited as the maximum cost of the densus herein provided for, exclusive of printing and engraving, and it shall not be exclusive of printing and engraving, and it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior or the Superin-tendent of Census to incur any expense or obligation whatever, in respect to said census, in excess of that sum. And the sum of \$250,000 for printing and other preliminary expenses is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, which sum shall form part of the \$3,000,000 fixed as the cost of the census."

Senator MORRILL who was Chairman of the Committee on the Census, and Mr. STAN-LEY MATTHEWS, also a member of the committee, declared that the cost of the work would be from three to five hundred thousand dollars less than if it was done under the act of 1850, which had been the previous guide and authority.

In his official report of Jan. 5, 1881, to Mr. KIRKWOOD, Secretary of the Interior, the Superintendent of the Census announces that another appropriation of \$500,000 will be requisite "to secure a full and satisfactory empletion of the tenth census, including the compilation and publication of its results." Mr. KIRKWOOD reported for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, that "the field work of the tenth census may be considered practically finished." He admits the expenditure at this early period of the work of threequarters of a million of dollars in excess of

These assurances on the part of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Superintendent of the Census were unfounded. They absolutely misrepresented the actual facts, and Congress and the country were deceived by statements that were entirely groundless. The public records show that before a volume of the census was published appropriations were made to the extent of \$2,382,060.91, in addition to \$3,335,000 previously granted and expended. In other words, the cost of the work had been nearly doubled before publication was begun.

More than two and a half years ago Mr. KIRKWOOD said in his report of Nov. 1, 1881 "It is confidently expected that by the time Congress meets in December the compilation of the tenth census will be substantially completed. \* \* The resignation of Superintendent Waters was accepted at a time

when the work of the census was practically ended." The value of this official declaration is to be estimated by the fact that two and a half million dollars have been expended since it was made, and that the Census Bureau is still a charge on the Treasury, and expects to be so for years to come, unless the Committee on Appropriations shall be sternly bent on closing that costly shop next winter.

An attempt was made in the closing hours of the late session to bring forward a new scheme under the twenty-second section of the WALKER law, which provides for an intermediate census under the present schediles and forms of enumeration, half of the expense to be borne by the States or Territories that accept the conditions, and the other half by the public Treasury. There was no time to consider this plan, but doubt-

less it will be pressed at the coming session When one of these Bureaus or Commissions gets a hold of any kind at Washington it almost invariably becomes a fixture and a charge on the Treasury that grows with a tropical rapidity. It is seen by this experience of the census that a limitation of law positively fixing the outlay at the start has no practical value. Pretences, excuses, and alleged necessities are easily and habitually invented to palliate excesses and extravagance. A surplus in the Treasury is a public misfortune, for it not only encourages prodigality, but it furnishes a pretext for loose egislation and loose accountability.

# A Useless Apology.

A very intelligent New Haven Methodist writes to us at length with regard to the views of the Rev. Dr. CURRY touching the Scriptures, and more especially the Old Testament. Dr. CURBY, it will be remembered, confessed that a great change had come over his mind with regard to the Bible, which he was disposed to now treat in a spirit of doubt and criticism rather than with the reverential faith with which he formerly approached its pages.

These sentiments, our correspondent very truly says, do not represent the position occupied by the Methodist Church, but he sug gests that Dr. CURRY may have spoken in haste and heat and without having made 'a deliberate, thoughtful study of the field." 'I still cherish the hope," he says further 'that there is some misunderstanding which can be explained with honor to all."

It seems to us, however, that it is useless to cherish any hope of that sort. What Dr. CURRY said was taken down by a stenographer, and it was so plain and positive that there is no possibility of a misunderstanding with regard to it. Moreover the sentiments were uttered by a man who stands at the head of Methodist theologians, and who, presumably, had come to the conclusions he expressed only after a careful study of contemporary Biblical criticism. If he at all deserves his reputation, it is an impertinence to assume, as our correspondent does, that he talked without a knowledge

But, so assuming, our Methodist friend

required; and hence the fear of the carriers that their expected treat may be reduced from two weeks to one. eds to try to help Dr. CURRY out of his

proceeds to try to help Dr. CURRY out of his scrape by supposing "he really meant" this:

"To enforce in strong language the truth that we have commanded to believe not on Mysevenian or Manuscansumais, but on our Lord Janus Curais; that the Gld Testament must find its support and gloup in the New, and that it is unwise to pin our faith on the mummy sleeve of a remote past when the myriad voices of the living present are calling upon the Church to arise and stand forth as the light of the world and the sait of the carth. This, I think, is the actual position of the working masses of the Methodist Church. In their seal for the acceptance of Curairs as a present Saviour, and in their masses of the Molacular Charen. In their seat of the acceptance of Cantar as a present Saviour, and in their search of the Charen of the Charen of the Charen of the Charen of the Charen, and that they have no esotatic

doctrines which they are ashamed or sfraid to proclaim If Dr. Cunny does not know how to say what he means, and treats so important and grave a subject as the authenticity and authority of the Scriptures with carele and thoughtlessness, we are surprised that the Methodists, at their General Conference, made him the editor of the review which expresses their most serious and deliberate thought. But, of course, he knew what he was talking about, and what he said was the result of the same kind of study and the same reading which have led so many other theologians to the conclusions, he declared in unmistakable language. The track he had been travelling is well beaten, and very familiar to those who have kept up with the march of modern religious skeptici

Nor is there any use in attempting to reconcile views like those of Dr. CURRY and the Rev. HEBER NEWTON with the creeds and doctrines of Christian theology. The two are utterly antagonistic. If you take away perfect faith and substitute reason, the su pernatural basis of the Church is gone; there is nothing left for it to stand upon except code of morals not peculiar to it.

### The Uncertainty of the Advertiser.

The great London advertiser who gave the Pull Mall Gazette an account of the methods his house adopted to give publicity to their wares said, very truly, that in advertising one casts one's bread upon the waters." In other departments of his business a man is able to determine pretty exactly what will come to him from his outlay. He knows very accurately the value of the commodities he buys, and the prices they command in the market. But what is the worth of a particular advertisement or a particular form of advertising he can usually only guess, no matter how great his experience.

The consequence is that the amount of money wasted in making experiments in advertising is always enormous. Not be ing able to make up their minds what method of advertising it is best to pursue, merchants will scatter their money in many directions in their eager pursuit of publicity. They know very well that such publicity is essential to great success, but few of them have any definite advertising system.

Undoubtedly, this vacillation is largely due to the cause mentioned by the London advertiser. They cannot find out how much publicity they are paying for. They do not know the circulation of the papers in which they put their advertisements, and therefore are unable to determine their relative value as means for securing publicity.

Hence advertisers will spend great sums of money in printing circulars, whose number they know, and which they distribute themselves. But here they are in trouble again. They cannot guess what is the effect of this method of advertising. All they know is what it costs them; and at present the cost of circulars is very great, since, in order to attract attention, they are got up in novel and exceedingly expensive forms.

The most costly advertising is that through such circulars. If they are thrown about they are almost worthless. If they are sent by mail in considerable quantities the postage aggregates a large sum. Besides, there are so many circulars and so many varieties of them that people look upon them as a nulsance, and give them no heed. We have no doubt that nine-tenths of the money put into this form of advertising is utterly lost.

Of course the best medium for the adveriser is a newspaper of large circulation. It is not only the best, but also the cheapest and the most convenient. Nowhere else is one able to determine so surely the benefits is likely to receive, provided he is informed as to what the exact circulation of the newspaper is. Indeed, with that information it is hardly necessary for him to advertise elsewhere. The enormous success of many retail dry goods dealers of this city has been due to their liberal newspaper advertising. upon which they have concentrated their expenditures for securing publicity.

If, therefore, all newspapers should follow the example of THE SUN in making known their exact and honest circulation, we do not doubt that the result would be a great increase in the sum of the advertising business of the whole. Such frankness would tend to relieve advertisers from the uncertainty which now disturbs them, and they would be more likely to concentrate their advertising expenditures upon newspapers.

# Vacations for Letter Carriers.

The original bill for giving the letter carriers at free delivery offices an annual leave of absence without loss of pay granted them thirty days. The revised measure, which was enacted by Congress, cut down the allowance to fifteen days. Now the carriers are anxious lest their proposed vacation shall again be reduced by a flaw in the legislation. so as to yield them only seven days.

On the 16th of January, 1884, there were employed in all the Post Offices of the country 1,985 carriers at \$1,000 a year, 891 carriers at \$850 a year, 367 at \$800 a year, and 645 at \$600. The total number of carriers was therefore 3,888, with aggregate salaries of \$3,422,950. The original proposition in the House bill for giving a vacation of fourteen days contemplated the employment of an equal number of substitutes during the absence. The majority of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads reported that, should all the carriers take advantage of the two weeks thus granted, the cost of substitutes would be \$131,652. The minority reported that this cost would be \$142,603-the difference in estimate resulting from a difference in view as to salaries that would be pay-

able for substitutes under the statute. Meanwhile the Senate had passed a bill for the same purpose, which was expressed in this language:

"That all letter carriers at free delivery offices shall oe entitled to leave of absence not to exceed fifteen days n each year, without loss of pay; and the Postmaster-Jeneral is hereby authorized to employ, when necessary, during the time such leave of absence is granted, such number of substitute letter carriers as may be deemed advisable, who shall be paid for services rendered at he rate of \$600 per annum.

This bill, toward the close of the session, was concurred in by the House just as it here stands. The maximum vacation granted is just half a month, and the compensation is fixed, as we understand it, at the rate of \$50 per month, which would amount to \$25 for each substitute during this maximum period. If therefore, all the 3,888 carriers should take full advantage of the privilege given them, it is evident that the cost would be about \$97,200. The appropriation for this purpose. however, was introduced into one of the late miscellaneous supply bills, the Sundry Civil and in some unexplained way it was made only \$50,000. This is about haif what may be

It would appear, however, from the lan-guage of the act of Congress that the letter carriers are absolutely "entitled" by it to fifteen days; and it is a fair interpretation of the appropriation for carrying out this act that its too narrow limit was based on the impossibility of saying beforehand how many vacations would be asked for during the first year, and how many of them would be the maximum. It certainly would be an unauthorized and preposterous interpreta-tion that Congress had sought in an indirect and silent way to undo its own deliberate legislation about the holidays of the carriers, by so cutting down the appropriations for this purpose as to reduce the leaves of absence by one-half. The truth is that it is still an assumption, though no doubt a correct one, to say that the substitutes will cost more than \$50,000. The law allowing fifteen days can be steadily carried out, and when all the vacations are over the cost of its execution will then for the first time be known, and any lack in the appropriation will be a very ordinary example of the con-tents of the annual Deficiency bill.

We think, then, that the carriers may count upon getting the vacation which the statute allows them, and we hope that they will enjoy it. Some of the statistical documents accompanying the debates on this subject show that the ordinary carrier delivers from 40 to 100 pounds of mail matter every day, and sometimes 50 pounds on one trip, averaging fifteen miles on his daily route, and in several instances reaching twenty. Under the hot sun of July and in the bitterest cold of January, and whether the thoroughfares are deep with mud or snow, the carriers are expected to make good time on their rounds and to serve the public

as usual. The vacation which Congress has just granted is not an unprecedented privilege in postal systems. The English free delivery system allows its carriers fifteen days' leave of absence each year without loss of pay. Indeed, it gives them more privileges-free medical attendance and medicine when ill; free sleeping apartments for themselves if single, and accommodations at a low rent for their families if they are married; a retiring pension after a faithful service of fifteen or twenty years. Our American ways and views are different from these, but they nevertheless sanction a tour of rest and recreation for faithful carriers.

# Not So Foolish as the Other Man.

The Hon. THOMAS F. GRADY of this city, formerly a Senator of New York, is veemently assailed in some of the newspa pers on account of his opposition to GROVER CLEVELAND at Chicago.

The great charge brought against Mr. GRADY is that his speeches in the Convention were foolish, and that they helped CLEVELAND when he meant that they should hurt him.

There may be truth in this accusation, or it may be erroneous. We are not prepared to judge on that matter. But we will say this: GRADY's speeches were not so foolish by any means as a certain letter which Mr. CLEVE-LAND, being Governor, once wrote to the Hon. JOHN KELLY to dictate that Mr. GRADY should not be returned to the Senate, for the reason that Mr. CLEVELAND did not like to have him there. This was a piece of folly and an offence against good politics and good taste far transcending any foolishness that GRADY may have committed in his impassloned speeches.

# Another Appeal Declined.

Our old friend in the country whose appeal to us to join in promoting the election of Mr. BLAINE we recently repelled, again returns to the charge:

"Now is your opportunity. Blasses is surely to be elected, and GROYER CLEVELAND, in my opinion, as badly cleaned out as was FOLGER. Take hold and help in this good work. You can now kill and skin more skunks than any other thousand men in America. If you will take the position I suggest, I give it as my opinion you will be Postmaster General, if you want to be, under HLAIRE, and President should you live four, eight years

We decline once more and all the time. The attraction of being Postmaster-General under BLAINE or President eight years hence has no charms for our ambition. We propose to do what we can toward beating Mr. BLAINE. He is not fit to be President, in our opinion, by reason of both moral and mental deficiencies; and so far as lies in our power, we shall endeavor to have the American people reject him as decidedly as we reject the invitation of our correspondent.

Will Old Saddlebags ever ride again in a Presidential circus? We must say his friends have treated him sadly, especially his alleged riends from Kentucky.

The subjoined verses are sent to us with the assurance that they are the true expression of a sincere and loving heart which has passed through trials, and with a request for our opinion as to their merits:

"Only a woman's heart, Changeless as death, Only the bitter smart Only the bitter smark
Of love bereft.
All that is left to me
Is bitter mockery,
Which will ever cling to me
While life is left. while lite is left.

The part you mayed
In a wretched woman's life?
Are you not afraid
That the woe and bitter pain
Planted in another's heart
May not return again,
And lesy within your own
A lifelong smart?

"Ob. I hope you ne'er may know
The depth of bitter woe
That you have planted
In this aching breast;
May life still be to you
Happily blest
Is the earnest wish of one
Who, though of hope beraft,
Mill can wish to you
Of all the joys of life
The pursest and best. Western and Southern papers please copy." Our opinion is that there is in these lines a great deal of the merit of sincere feeling, and that the man to whom they are addressed is a cold-hearted creature. We trust, however, that

reflection may yet bring repentance, and that a more sincere affection may arise in the place of that whose extinction is so sadly deplored. Such sorrows ought not to be in this world, and if the false one does not repent, he will deserve miversal scorn and enduring punishment. We beg to suggest to some of our esteemed Democratic contemporaries that it may not be worth while to abuse BEN BUTLER too lavishly

He is alive yet, and has a great many friends.

Besides, many of them are voters, Mustard, a favorite condiment in most households, and furnished with absolute reckessness in some free-junch saloons, has lone seen known to offer chances for adulteration Still it is rather startling to hear that out of s quantity of it purchased by the Health Department at a local manufactory from threefourths to four-fifths proved to consist of flour and sulphate of lime, vellowed by a substance which is hurtful to the tissues of the human body and utterly unfit to mix with anything that is to be caton. Sanding sugar and watering milk almost take on the garb of righteous ness contrasted with greedy frauds that em-

ploy poisons for their vile purposes. The faces of Tar Heel Republicans begin so shine and their hands to twitch with anticipation. It is announced that the National Republican Committee will treat North Carolina like New York and Ohio; or, which is

more to the purpose, as Indiana was treated four years ago. The Star Routers have a load of soap, and this time there is to be enough to go around. The Southern Republicans, who have looked with envy at their more fortunate Northern brothren, now see good times somin. at last. Mr. BLAINE's tattoo marks will be as well covered up with soap as is possible.

Where, oh, where, is the gallant Colone WATTERSON's Star-syed Goddess of Reform at present? However, it doesn't make so much difference where she is. He loves her just as fervently as ever.

The main body of a River and Harbor bill contains appropriations for existing jobs: but appended to these is always a list of proposed surveys for future jobs. This list has a curious interest, because it may be said to cast the shadows of plunder bills before. Among the rivers next to be measured for appropriations are the Nishnabotna and the Napa; the Aucills and the Wactsen; the Third Haven, the Jellico, and the Sassafras. Among the harbors are the Anciote and the Shawnestown. Among the bays are the Nehalim and the Homosassa. Then there are Jupiter and Mosquito Iniets. Corson Sound, Cassidy's Bayou, Conner's Point, and a hundred other places destined to be-come household words in a year or two, when Wekiya and Nishnabotna roll as trippingly from the tongues of River and Harbor bill orators as Snoqualmish and Snohomish do now.

Will Mr. HENDRICKS decline? We presume not. The candidate who consults, accepts. The time to decline was on Friday evening, and the proper place the floor of the Convention.

### Prosident Arthur Baves a Man's Life.

WASHINGTON, July 11.-Brice, the colored man, was to have been hanged at the usual hour to-day. His counsel had exhausted every means to save him, taking his case, first on one point, then on another, be-fore different Judges, in each instance to meet with fresh failure. The condemned man, late last night, was told to prepare to die on the morrow. But his faithful lawyer determined to take the case to the President again, where he had once failed on the pien for commu-tation. But the President was down the Potémac on a night exemption. Attorney-General Bewater looked into the case and became impressed that it was not one for hanging; that the most there was of it was man-slaughter. But that would not help matters, with the President twenty, perhaps forty, miles away. There was no knowing when he would return. The President is an uncertain man as to the bour of his appearing when things conspire to his sujoyment. The hour of midnight passed, and it was an hour after that when the President and the Attorney General met at the White House. There was not much time, nor did there appear to be much eccasion for argument, for the sentence of Brice was commuted to imprisonment for life.

A few hours before that the spiritual adviser and some

A few hours before that the spiritual saviser and some friends of the condemned man had left his cell with the promise to come again early in the morning and be with him during the last scene. But the mercy of the President changed it. They bore the news of his com-mutation, and instead of preparing for the execution within the next few hours, they rejoiced together.

It was very warm last night at 12 o'clock, and an uprour a block further up. On the corner above were three men. One was tailer than the others. There was no mistaking the elegant figure and gray heard of Mr. Roscoe Conkling. He stood with his legs wide apart, his crush hat on the back of his head, and his chin high in the air. He was in evening dress, as were his two friends, both of whom are New York club men. I have seen many jully parties, but none more joyous than this. Some one of the trio had evidently been telling a funny story, for they were all rearing withdelight. I had never heard ex-Senator Conkling laugh before. His voice was audible nearly two blocks away. As we

passed the group we heard Mr. Conkling say : "It reminds me of an experience of my own last.—"

"It reminds me of an experience of my own last.—"

He had a haud on a shoulder of each of the good fellows beside him, who giggled with the good nature of men who have just heard one good story and are sure of another. About a block further on we heard another wild shout, and concluded that Mr. Conkling had reached the noint of the story.

the point of the story.

Fully half au hour later we returned. The three men were still making the night jolly with their yarns. They started briskly down the avenue and disappeared sto the Knickerbocker Club arm in arm.

"No wonder Senator Couking is glad to get out of pol-lices," said my friend; "he is now one of the most popu-lar men in New York. He has just joined the Manhattan Club, the fifth club he belongs to in New York, and is making an easy \$25,000 a year at his profession. The stern, ambitions, and thoughtful Conkling of other days has given way to as bright and genial a man as can be found in New York."

Jersey Mosquitoes Nowhere. WASHINGTON, July 12 .- The Vellowstone Park tem of \$40,000 in the Sundry Civil bill gave Congress nan Lewis Beach the opportunity to make a speed oward the end of the session describing his utter dis appointment and disgust on visiting what he considers to be a much overrated region. As revised and pub-lished in full, the speech is amusing:

ished in full, the speech is amusing:

It would be difficult indeed, Mr. Speaker, to find on God's footstool a more desolate region than these mountain tops out of which it is proposed to make a national park. For miles and miles mothing greats the eye but charred logs and standing trunks of trees stripped of their branchies by the devouring flames which have swept over the mountains. The grass, which here and there struggles for existence in the valleys and sheltered places, is brown and withered, and so thin and scattered it would take a ten-actor range to fattern a grasshopper. There are no arable or agricultural lands. If there were, they would be of no use, for it must be remembered we are 0.000 feet and more above the sea, and in the region of perpetual frosts. There is frost every night in the year.

'ear.

On the occasion of our visit, which was in August, we came near freezing to death, although we alept under hree pairs of army blankets. In the morning we need a wringing machine to prepare our clothes for wear, to saturated were they with the night dew. And yet, in acce of these facts ones agricultural crank has proposed to make these arid lands shown with the cabbage and the potato by adopting irrivation. If the night are presentating to the days are correspondingly hot.

But to the heat, the cold, and the "alkaline dust, filling the lungs, permeating the clothes, and producing an ir-ritation worse than the seven-year itch," is added an-

There is, besides, a species of mosquito, whose size, when compared with a Jersey mosquito, is as a mastodon to a kitten, and whose conscity for blood, equals that of the tirer, and whose opacity for inflicting pain exceed the refinements of the fuquinition, and whose numbers are as the sends on the seasilors. Congressman Bench submits that even the geysers which are novel and interesting, but of which one may

iire, "after witnessing a couple of eruptions," are no sonsolation for these remoracless mosquitoes.

# A Hypothetical Check to Hilarity.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Congressman Elza Jefords, in his spirited speech on rivers and harbors, shortly before the close of the session, paid a tribute to shortly before the close of the session, paid a tribute to the greatness of our country:

Ms. Chairman: The beginning of our history as a nation is more strange than even the fabled story of the founding of Rome. Sands of exites and outcasts from the Old World formed the nucleus which has been transformed into the foremeat nation of the earth in all that constitutes true greatness. We have every variety of climate to be found between the frigid and torrid zones. We have the largest and longest rivers, and more of them; the broadest valleys, and more of them; the products of them, then any other nation on the habitable globe.

globe.

From this the transition was easy to a practical application to the case in hand:

Steele's Bayou is in my district. The committee has appropriated \$2,501 to render it navigable. My railread friend on the other side thought this very funny, and went into convolsions of humor over it. Ferhaps if he lived on the banks of that stream and had to drive an oxidant ten miles over impassable reads to the Mississippi River to get a barrel of flour, his histarity might gradually check itself.

Possibly the result of driving a team to the river over a road that was impassable would be like the famous one of propelling an irresistible against an immovable

# Political Figures.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Will you kindly publish anew the official vote cast in the State of New York in 1863 for Garfield and Hancock and size the official vote for Claveland and Folger in 1871. W. H. H. In 1880 New York gave Garfield 555,544 votes Hancock 534,611. In 1882 Grover Cleveland had in the State 535,818 votes, while Charles J. Eulger had 342,404

Haugman's Day.

From John Swinton's Paper.

# Jim Blaine was nominated by the Republi-

Grover Cleveland was nominated by the Democrats at Chicago on Friday (Hangman's Day), July 11, 1884. The only candidate in the field not nominated on Hangman's Day is det. Hutler, who was nominated at Indianapolis, Thursday, May 29, 1884. An Ignoramus Answered.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: To en-ighten not only one trioramus, but hundreds, please tate through your valuable columns how, when, and by shorn the Presidential electors are appointed. New York, July 11. W. H. Starrong.

Mr. Stanford is an ignoramus indeed, and we do not believe that many such can be found anywhere in the United States. The Presidential electors are appointed by the people. who vote for them at the polls on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November.

A SUIT AGAINST J. C. BENNETT.

ate a Contract and to Compelled to

From the London Fimes, July 1.

In the Queen's Bench division, on June 20, before Mr. Junice Hawkins and a special jury. the case of Unix against James Gordon Bearthe case of Unix against James Gordon Bearthe was an action in which the plaintiff sought to recover £5.00 as remuneration for services alleged to have been rendered the degradant at his request. The defendant bank shich the plaintiff might have against him. The Attorney-General, Mr. E. Clark, Q. C., and Mr. O., and Mr. O., the control of the plaintiff, and Mr. H. Webster, Q. C., and Mr. Joune When the plaintiff, and Mr. H. Webster, Q. C., and Mr. Joune When the work for which he now sought payment, was extrained that the plaintiff was an underwriter, who, at the time he was retained to carry out the work for which he now sought payment, was extrained that for which he now sought payment, was extrained that for a control of the plaintiff was an underwriter, who, at the time he was retained to accord to the payment of the New York Herstel. It appeared that about the year 1892 Mr. Herstel, it appeared that about the year 1892 Mr. Herstel, and the was sought payment of a control of the plaintiff of the plaintiff was an one of the plaintiff of the plaintiff of the plaintiff was an one of the plaintiff o

tail which could much better be deaft with elsewhers.

At the suggestion of the learned Judge a consultation ensued, the result of which was that the case was referred to a gentleman—to be named by the counsel for the plaintiff—to settle all matters, Mr. Webster Q. C. stating that on behalf of Mr. Bennett, he was prepared to have the question determined, not upon legal grounds, but as between gentleman and gentleman, whether the plaintiff was entitled to any advance on the sum paid into court or not.

Mrs. Luckemever, Mr. and Mrs. Aifred Youngs, and Mr. and Mrs. Affred Youngs, and Mr. and Mrs. Addariese. There is a great deal of driving, and the little community is about the gayest and pleasantest of any at the minor watering places.

A dance was given on Friday evening at the Renels, Far Rockaway, by the gentlemen of the Rockaway Club. The summer population turned out in force, and the gayety was kept

# Senator Bayard on the Nominations.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 12.—Senator Bayard came in from his suburban home to his office this morning. To an Associated Press representative he said that he was not yet prepared to speak freely and fully in rehe was not yet prepared to speak freely and fully in regard to the work of opening the campaign, but would do so when the "smoke of the Convention" shall have cleared away. He really felt a sense of relief, he said, now that the Convention had made its choice, and that the great responsibilities of the leadership had failen on other shoulders. He said, forther, that he would give the ticket his hearty support, as he had freely and inveltately announced in his teigram to Mr. Cleveland congratulating him upon his nomination. He referred to Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance of the Gubernatorial nomination, in 1883, as an admirable document, which had attracted his attention at the time and imgered in his memory, and he was prepared to believe that the time had now come when the American people, tiring of the evils of Kepublican misgovernment, and repulsed by the ticket which that party had put into the field, would secure a change of administration.

Lulu Unret's Mysterious Power. To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: I am fully convinced that the power possessed by Miss Luin Hurst is attributable to a highly magnetic organism, and is wholly independent of muscular forse. The phenomena are not new. When a young man, one of my classmates in the normal school possessed, in a great degree, the powers attributed to Miss Hurst. By sulpiy laying the pains of his islands on the deske or sents they were made to tremble and then six he seems y, and anything on them was thrown off. I have seem by and anything on them was thrown off. I have seem by and anything on them was thrown off. I have seem by and anything on them was thrown off. I have seem by an any sensitive effort on his part. A number of us would join hands with him so as to form a circuit, and we would all feel a strong magnetic shock. The only apparent effect on the young man of these experiments was a slight perspiration and a perceptible ingrous relaxation, for which reason he was reluctant to experiment.

My conclusion is that Miss Hurst is possessed of a fully magnetic or galvanic power, partly or wholly deathy magnetic show its possessed of a willy magnetic or galvanic power, partly or wholly deathy magnetic show, trickery, or remarkable muscular powers.

New York, July 10. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am fully

In the Interests of Truth. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The Tribune says to-day that when the tidings came of Cleve-land's nomination a faint cheer was raised by the Demland's nomination s faint cheer was raised by the Democratic members of the Produce Exchange, but the noise, to the surprise of every broker, was drowned in cheers for Staine and the shouts of the Republicans. Why cannot a newspaper that elaints to be respectable tell the truth? The cheering was exactly the other way—load and long when Cleveland's name was put on the Stoard, and when three cheers were called for for Sishies there was no response. This was the first time in twenty years that a Democratic nomination was received on the Produce Exchange with cheers by an assemblage which is well known as largely Republican. All this can be proved by a call on Change of your reporter.

READER OF THE SUR.

FRODUCE EXCHANGE, July 12.

Naw Your, July 10.

### Not a Bad Pallure. Smith-You have heard of B.'s failure? Jones-No. 1s it a bad failure?

PRODUCE EXCHANGE, July 12.

Jones—No. Is it a bad failure?

Smith—Liabilities about \$700,000, that's all.

Jones—That's enough. What are his assets?

Smith—Well, he is very much respected, teaches a
class is Sunday school, is a deacon in the church, never
trinks or smokes, his wife is a Heiudrickhuldsonvanduesenbury. He great great-grandfaiher came over is
the Maydower, his mother once shook hands with the
Prince of Wales, and his brother is an intimate friend of
Prince of Wales, and his brother is an intimate friend of
Lord Mulanited. Those are all of his assets; believe

Jones—Those are enough. He'll pull through all right.

# Mrs. Partington's Birthday.

BOSTON, July 12.—The 70th birthday of Ben-jamin P. Smillaber (Mrs. Partington) is being appropri-ately officerved at his residence, in Chelsen, foody, and his friends and admirers are giving him a birthday call.

Mr. Henry B. Bult of 706 Broadway has just published a large stching after the Ames portrait of Daniel Webster. Technically considered, it is a large and interesting plate, partaking of the quality of the e graved rather than of the etched line, but rich in color and strongly modelled. It is a valuable and diguided portrait of the great orator and statesman.

A dull headache, contiveness, low spirits, want of appetits, and all bilions affections are cared by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Fills.—dete.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

Watering-place life is tame enough as yet, People who have no summer homes have pretty generally decided upon their places of torture, and have arrived at them. The "Sunday husband," having escorted his family to their place of destination and spent three miserable days there, has returned to hard work, club dinners, and happiness. His better half, having unpacked all her Saratoga trunks, is training her temper and her digostion to endure three months of grogariousness and starvation, while she finds her chief enjoyment in rocking violently to and fro on the plazza of the hotel. His daughters are occupied in dressing and undressing, in watching the arrivals by train and steamboat, and wondering where all the men are.

The men, meanwhile, are having not half a

bad time of it in town. Miss Hurst is making things lively for them at Wallack's Theatre, and giving thom all the exercise they want at this time of the year. Every one has heard of muscular Christianity, but muscular spirit force or muscular electricity is new. Whatever the explanation of her performances may be, certain it is that Miss Hurst fills Wallack's Theatre every night with a throng of curious, wondering men. She has neither beauty nor grace, and she gives little indication of even ordinary brain power, and yet by strength of will or strength of muscle she triumphs over the most powerful and athletic of the other sex, and sends the feeble ones spinning over the stage like so many testotums. On Wednes-day evening half the Union and nearly all the Knickerbocker Club were present. Mr. Wright Sanford, who is no mean weight, jumped upon the chair hold in Miss Hurst's extended hand, and almost danced upon it in his eagerness to bring it to the floor, but, like all the rest, he ignominiously failed. Mr. Edward N. Dickerson, who is a man of colossal proportions, succeeded in gaining a temporary advantage over this female Hercules, but it took all his strength and weight to do it, and it left him more exhausted than the lady. Miss Hurst is certainly a benefactor to her sex, and deserves the biggest kind of a medal from all the disaffected sisterbood. To have risen up at this particular juncture, when they are clamoring for political privileges and insisting upon intellectual equality, and se zed upon the very stronghold of masculine supremacy, its physical might, is a feat as meritorious as it is suprising. A second Samson, and a female one at that, had not been predicted for this day and generation, and lo! here she is in the midst of us. Even the coolest and most indifferent among us is inclined to cry. What next?

Nothing exciting or even interesting has occurred as yet at Newport. The season is putting out little tender shoots of conviviality and good will which in a short time may blossom and bear fruit. The wedding of Miss Charlotte Augusta Tooker and Mr. Whitney Warren on Thursday next will bring people together and will be the first general gathering of the summer. The ceremony is to take place at 3 o'clock in All Saints' Memorial Chapel, and is to be followed by a large reception at Mr. Tooker's new and luxurious villa in Kay street. The sumptuousness of this establishment, the richness and rarity of its decoration, and the artistic taste—and one might say gonius—that has been expended upon its drawing and dining room arrangements, are hardly exceeded in Miss Wolfe's and Mr. Robert Goelet's new houses. The bride and her attendant bridesmaids, who are to be Miss Daisy Stevens, Miss Daisy Boeckman, Miss Edith Warren, and Miss Lone Leroy, will thus have a rich background and a beautiful setting for themselves and their bridal finery, and those who go only to look on will have a feast of good things for their eyes as well as for their palates.

The next large wedding will be that of Miss

Elia Dickey and the Rov. Mr. Douglas, which is appointed for the second week in August. No engagements have taken place as yet at Newport, but news comes to us from over the sea of the engagement of Miss Margaret Blake. daughter of the late Charles F. Blake and granddaughter of Gen. John A. Dix. to Mr.

ascelles Hoyle of Prestwich, Lancashire, Eng. The engagement of Miss Daisy Wyeth to Mr. Lewis L. Delafield has also been recently announced.

The long lines of seaside resorts on the Jersey and Long Island coasts are full to overflowing. Babyion is getting to be almost a city by the sea, and her large hotels are crowded. At Islip, the Pavilion has many nice people this year. Among them are Mrs. and Miss Townsnd, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sackett, Mr. and Mrs. Luckemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Aifred Youngs, and Mr. and Mrs.

turned out in force, and the gayety was kept up until a late hour. Mr. Pierre La Montagne led a german, in which many pretty women took part. Among them were Miss Gertrude Cheever, Miss Jessie Keene, Miss Neilson, the Misses Beeckman, Miss Allee Ashmore, Mrs. Cruger Hasell, Miss Henrietta Strong, Miss Emily Stevens, Miss Duer. Miss Campbell, Miss Bininger, and several others. All the members of the Hunt were present, besides other

gentlemen from New York.

Among the arrivals by the Bothnia from Europe was Mr. Goold H. Redmond. who has made a tour of a few months abroad, and spent several weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Morton at

their official residence in Paris.

Sir Roderick W. Camoron and family arrived yesterday by the Germanic, as did also Mr. and Mrs. William C. Rhinelander, whose son is still incarcerated for the shooting of Mr. Drake.

London is so dull in consequence of the rigid

nourning enforced by the Queen for her youngest son, that English as well as Americans are flocking to the Continent in shoals. Mr. and Mrs. J. Kearny Warren, who have been paying a long visit to Mr. Junius Morgan Mary M. Travers and her daughter, Miss Grey, are also of the party. Mr. and Mrs. Astor are at Langen Schwalbach, where they have recently been joined by their son, Mr. Waldorf

Astor, and his family.
Scions of English nobility in this country. whether genuine or spurious, have been having a hard time of late. Scarcely has the scandal died out about the would-be Lord Abereromby. when a charge is brought against Lord Mande ville by the bookmakers at Coney Island. Lord Mandeville has become so thoroughly domesticated in this country by his marriage with one of New York's most beautiful daughters, that gentlemen all feel dis-posed to take his part, and to regret the notoriety that has been given to the affair. No doubt Lord Mandeville will soon right himself as regards his gambling debts; but in the mean time would it not be better for noble ords to spend their lives where they belong. and where they have their fixed rank and status which no one can take from them-in other words, in their own country? They are round men in square holes in this part of the world. and, beyond a visit of a few months or a trip to the far West, there really is nothing for them to do here, and no place that they fit into.

At the famous ball given by Minister Morton some weeks since Mrs. Mackay is said to have outshone all French or American millionaires by the display that she made of diamonds and precious stones. She wore on this occasion the famous set of sapphires which attracted so much attention at the Paris Exhibition in 1878. It is valued at \$300,000, and comprises diadem, bracelets, ring, earrings, and necklace. The pendant to the latter is composed of one enormous sapphire of the size of a pigeon's egg, set in large diamonds. But then Mr. Mackay's income averages about \$75,000 per month, and this is only one among many sarures and sets of precious stones that Mrs. Mackay may call her own. Her jewel chest is valued at \$1,000,000, and is kept in the vault of a Paris banking house. In these days of chang-ing fortunes one wonders whether wealth like that can last.